United Nations S/2005/709

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 November 2005

Original: English

Letter dated 10 November 2005 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 October 2005 (S/2005/708) concerning your intention to appoint Martti Ahtisaari to be your Special Envoy for the future status process for Kosovo, and Albert Rohan as his deputy, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your intention. They attach, for your reference, the guiding principles for the future status process for Kosovo agreed to by the Contact Group (France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), which have been transmitted to the Council members (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andrey I. **Denisov**
President of the Security Council

05-59768 (E) 101105

Annex

Guiding principles of the Contact Group for a settlement of the status of Kosovo

The Contact Group has considered the Secretary-General's letter and Ambassador Kai Eide's report on the comprehensive review of the situation in Kosovo contained therein that were submitted to the Security Council on 7 October 2005.

The Contact Group supports the recommendation by the Secretary-General to the Security Council based on this report to launch a process to determine the future status of Kosovo in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). It welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Envoy to lead this process. The Contact Group looks forward to supporting the efforts of the Special Envoy and his team.

A negotiated solution should be an international priority. Once the process has started, it cannot be blocked and must be brought to a conclusion. The Contact Group calls on the parties to engage in good faith and constructively, to refrain from unilateral steps and to reject any form of violence. Those advocating violence will have no role. The Special Envoy can take appropriate action within his United Nations mandate to suspend or exclude any individual or group, if he judges that their actions are not conducive to progress.

The Contact Group calls on all parties to establish unified negotiating teams and agree on common positions.

The process should provide for the effective participation of the Kosovo Serbs and other Kosovo citizens and communities. Regional neighbours and other interested parties should also be consulted as necessary.

The progress of the status process will depend not only on the level of engagement by the parties but also on the conditions on the ground. The implementation of the standards laid down by the United Nations must continue during the status process and will be a factor in determining progress.

The Contact Group reaffirms the importance which it attaches to constructive and sustained dialogue at all levels between Belgrade and Pristina and between the different communities in Kosovo. It asks the authorities in Belgrade to actively encourage the Serbs of Kosovo to take their place in Kosovo's institutions.

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter. The final decision on the status of Kosovo should be endorsed by the Security Council.

The Contact Group therefore informs all the involved parties that the outcome of the status process should be based on the principles set out below:

1. The settlement of the Kosovo issue should be fully compatible with international standards of human rights, democracy and international law and contribute to regional security.

2. The settlement of Kosovo's Status should conform with democratic values and European standards and contribute to realizing the European perspective of Kosovo, in particular, Kosovo's progress in the stabilization and association process, as well as the integration of the entire region in Euro-Atlantic institutions.

3. The settlement should ensure multi-ethnicity that is sustainable in Kosovo. It should provide effective constitutional guarantees and appropriate mechanisms to ensure the implementation of human rights for all citizens in Kosovo and of the rights of members of all Kosovo communities, including the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety.

4. The settlement should provide mechanisms to ensure the participation of all Kosovo communities in government, both on the central and on the local level. Effective structures of local self-government established through the decentralization process should facilitate the coexistence of different communities and ensure equitable and improved access to public services.

5. The settlement of Kosovo's status should include specific safeguards for the protection of the cultural and religious heritage in Kosovo. This should include provisions specifying the status of the Serbian Orthodox Church's institutions and sites and other patrimony in Kosovo.

6. The settlement of Kosovo's status should strengthen regional security and stability. Thus, it will ensure that Kosovo does not return to the pre-March 1999 situation. Any solution that is unilateral or results from the use of force would be unacceptable. There will be no changes in the current territory of Kosovo, i.e. no partition of Kosovo and no union of Kosovo with any country or part of any country. The territorial integrity and internal stability of regional neighbours will be fully respected.

7. The Status settlement will ensure Kosovo's security. It will also ensure that Kosovo does not pose a military or security threat to its neighbours. Specific provisions on security arrangements will be included.

8. The settlement of Kosovo's status should promote effective mechanisms to strengthen Kosovo's ability to enforce the rule of law, to fight organized crime and terrorism and safeguard the multi-ethnic character of the police and the judiciary.

9. The settlement should ensure that Kosovo can develop in a sustainable way both economically and politically and that it can cooperate effectively with international organizations and international financial institutions.

10. For some time Kosovo will continue to need an international civilian and military presence to exercise appropriate supervision of compliance of the provisions of the Status settlement, to ensure security and, in particular, protection for minorities as well as to monitor and support the authorities in the continued implementation of standards.

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Security Council

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Denmark, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning Liberia, Sierra Leone, and West Africa,

Affirming its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Liberia,

Expressing its appreciation to Nigeria and its President, Olusegun Obasanjo, for their contributions to restoring stability in Liberia and the West African subregion, and acknowledging that Nigeria acted with broad international support when it decided to provide for the temporary stay of former President Charles Taylor in Nigeria,

Stressing that former President Taylor remains under indictment by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and determining that his return to Liberia would constitute an impediment to stability and a threat to the peace of Liberia and to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) shall include the following additional element: to apprehend and detain former President Charles Taylor in the event of a return to Liberia and to transfer him or facilitate his transfer to Sierra Leone for prosecution before the Special Court for Sierra Leone and to keep the Liberian Government, the Sierra Leonean Government and the Council fully informed;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

05-60056 (E) 111105

United Nations S/2005/711

Security Council

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11 November 2005

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Letter dated 25 October 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement concerning the situation in Togo, issued on 25 October 2005 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Emyr **Jones Parry**
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
to the United Nations

05-59995 (E) 141105

Annex to the letter dated 25 October 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement concerning the situation in Togo issued on 25 October 2005 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union has taken careful note of the detailed report on recent human rights violations in Togo, drawn up by the fact-finding mission dispatched to the country by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The contents of that report confirm the seriousness of the abuses and violence, which have left very many people dead and entailed inhumane and degrading treatment and the destruction of property, directed in particular against some European Union member States.

The European Union reiterates its condemnation of acts of violence, from whatever source, and calls on the Togolese authorities to deal thoroughly and fairly with the issue of human rights in Togo, in keeping with the undertakings given in 2004, by prosecuting those responsible for such violence so as to end any sense of impunity. Bringing them to justice will help to restore confidence in the rule of law and encourage the return of refugees, in order for Togo to engage in a sincere process of national reconciliation.

The European Union here renews its call for a genuine dialogue which involves all political forces in the country, is clear in form and in content and serves to establish an electoral framework acceptable to all. The European Union notes that, while some efforts have already been made, the greater part of the work has still to be done.

Lastly the European Union points out that it stands ready to support action by the Government and the President to implement the 22 undertakings, in compliance with the Council decision of 15 November 2004, and that it urges all of Togo's political forces to work to have firm and resolute steps taken to that end.

The acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania, the candidate countries Croatia* and Turkey, the countries of the stabilization and association process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the EFTA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, as well as Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, align themselves with this statement.

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* Croatia continues to be part of the stabilization and association process.

United Nations S/2005/712

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 November 2005

Original: English

Letter dated 7 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement on the Government of Zimbabwe's rejection of humanitarian assistance, issued on 7 November 2005 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Emyr **Jones Parry**
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
to the United Nations

05-60002 (E) 141105

Annex to the letter dated 7 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement on the Government of Zimbabwe's rejection of humanitarian assistance, issued on 7 November 2005 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union notes the statement on Zimbabwe issued by the United Nations Secretary-General on 31 October.

The European Union shares the United Nations concerns over the grave humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe caused by the Operation Murambatsvina ("Drive out trash") evictions. Like the Secretary-General, it is dismayed that the Government of Zimbabwe has not accepted the urgent humanitarian needs set out in the report of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, and has declined aid for those Zimbabweans left homeless and destitute by recent events.

The European Union calls on the Government of Zimbabwe to work with the United Nations and the international community to get aid and shelter to those in need as a result of Operation Murambatsvina. It urges the Government of Zimbabwe to implement all the recommendations in the Special Envoy's report. The European Union reiterates its call on Zimbabwe to respect human rights, in particular as expressed in the report of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy on human settlement issues in Zimbabwe.

The acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania, the candidate countries Croatia* and Turkey, the countries of the stabilization and association process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the EFTA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, as well as Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, align themselves with this statement.

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* Croatia continues to be part of the stabilization and association process.

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Distr.: General
11 November 2005

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Letter dated 11 November 2005 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 October 2005 (S/2005/656) concerning the termination of operations relating to the letters of credit raised against the United Nations Iraq Account has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who had the opportunity to discuss it during private consultations held on 19 October 2005 in the presence of the Controller. The members of the Council seize this opportunity to thank you for your efforts to balance concern for the timely termination of the oil-for-food programme against the need for a successful conclusion of the projects initiated under this programme. In this regard, they welcome the meeting between the Controller and the relevant authorities of the Government of Iraq held in Amman on 3 October 2005. They take note of the update of the situation and of the new arrangements proposed in the note annexed to your letter. The members of the Council believe that it is essential to pursue the close consultations with the Government of Iraq. Bearing in mind the new timetable envisaged in your letter, they request you to inform the Council on the implementation of the new arrangements by mid-December 2005, so as to allow the members of the Council to assess the progress made.

(*Signed*) Andrey I. **Denisov**
President of the Security Council

05-60092 (E) 111105